

JORDANIAN TIMES

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AMMAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1976 — RAJAB 2, 1396

Price: 50 fils

in crash kills 10

June 28 (AFP). — The official cause of the crash of an Amsterdam flight near here is 10 dead and 47 injured.

The injured were still hospitalised, six of them in serious condition.

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in, Alya return from Soviet trip

(Agencies). — Hussein and Her

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King Hussein bids farewell to Soviet wellwishers at Sochi airport.

the two countries "consider that a just and lasting peace in this region can be established not by partial and separate measures, but by a general settlement."

Peace in the Middle East could only be obtained through "the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and by the satisfaction of the national demands of the Arab people of Palestine and the guarantee of their right to self-determination," the communique concluded.

King Hussein has extended an invitation to Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny to visit Jordan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

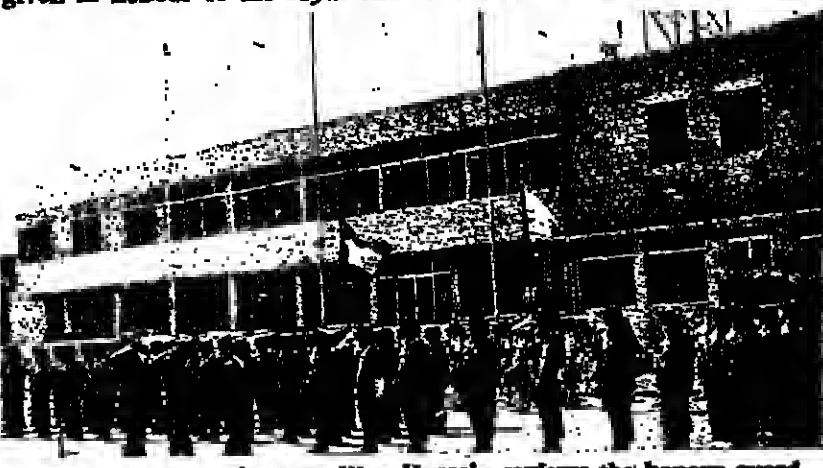
Before leaving, King Hussein sent a message to the people of the Sochi area in which he called for the promotion of friendship among all people, especially between the people of Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Earlier, during a dinner party given in honour of the royal visit-

tors by the Executive Committee of the Sochi Soviet Council Sunday, the King said he would always cherish the unforgettable memories of his visit to the Soviet Union. He said he would convey to the people of Jordan what he saw and felt in that great country.

He said he wished to send his love and friendship and the love and friendship of the Jordanian people to the people in Moscow, in Volgograd, Siberia, Leningrad and all other places in the Soviet Union. He thanked the Soviet leaders for the hospitality accorded to the royal visitors.

Jordan and the Soviet Union also reached an agreement under which the Soviet side will provide Jordan with the necessary assistance to conduct geological surveys to prospect for oil, the establishment of a power line to transport electricity, and the establishment of vocational training centres; as well as to offer additional scholarships for the training of Jordanian instructors for the vocational centres.



Upon his return to Amman, King Hussein reviews the honour guard.

Tells Puerto Rico summit

arns of excessive social programmes

to Rico, June 28 (AFP). — President Ford has urged a stern even-nation conference here on over-spending on programmes, con-

These commitments proved to be in retrospect and in economic terms too ambitious in what they actually attempted to achieve, as well as in expectations they raised," he said.

"And, as a consequence, the major task for the next several years is both economic and political not only to restore our economies to a sustained growth path but also to set realistic goals that are accepted by the public at large."

He promised American financial support to overcome its serious economic problems in the next governing measures to bring order, the sou-

government is following elections with the Communists. The Western Italy to remain a of the NATO alli-

ker Prime Minister his country might r help, but he did y specific sum. tly received a \$ international aid port sterling. d, urging the indus- racies to give pri- against inflation, r with British Pr- mes Callaghan wh- strong measures British economy. inflation which tri-

AT EASE — A casual President Ford and a smiling President Giscard d'Estaing of France next to him are seen at the Puerto Rico summit Monday. (AP wirephoto).



AT EASE — A casual President Ford and a smiling President Giscard d'Estaing of France next to him are seen at the Puerto Rico summit Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Assad returns home after talks with Romania's Ceausescu

VIENNA, June 28 (R). — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania today appeared to be assuming a role in talks to end the Lebanese conflict, after meetings in Bucharest with Syrian President Hafez Assad and a senior Palestinian official.

The Syrian president flew home today after a three-day visit during which he held several sessions of talks with Mr. Ceausescu.

Today the official Romanian news agency Agerpres reported that President Ceausescu had met a senior aide to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat for talks on the Lebanon crisis.

Romania has close links with both Syria and the PLO, and it appeared likely President Ceausescu was attempting to mediate between the two forces.

Mr. Ceausescu's meeting today was with Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to Mr. Arafat. Agerpres said he was on a short visit to Romania.

Agerpres reported that Syria and Romania today had signed economic, technical and scientific

(Continued on page 6)

Amid heavy Lebanese fighting

Leftists reject rightist calls for Palestinian camps to give up

BEIRUT, June 28 (R). — Right-wing forces today urged defenders of the beleaguered Palestinian camp of Tel Al Zaatar to surrender after a week of intensive attacks punishing for both sides.

A rightwing military spokesman was quoted by radio as saying no one would be harmed if the camp gave in. The alternative, he said, was liquidation.

But leftwing radios, dismissing the surrender call, reiterated that the Palestinians and leftist fighters in Tel Al Zaatar and its neighbour, Jisr Al Basha, were continuing to beat off all attacks.

However, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said the camps were under severe pressure. "You can imagine what conditions are like... sanitary conditions as well as other aspects."

The spokesman said leftist and Palestinian forces yesterday launched coordinated attacks on rightwing positions both in Beirut and

the hills southeast of the capital. The tactical aim was to ease pressure on the encircled camps by drawing rightwing forces away from them if possible, & to send a relief force to raise the siege, he said.

On the map, the distance between the camps on the outskirts of Beirut and their nearest friendly forces is only about two kilometres but efforts to break through to the camps in earlier rounds of the civil war have failed.

Statements by both sides in recent days indicate that hardliners have persuaded their moderate allies to press for a military solution to the present fighting.

As a result hopes for a successful outcome to mediation efforts by Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud appear slim.

Major Jalloud initially came here to supervise a ceasefire between Syrian peace-making forces and the leftist-Palestinian alliance. But the eruption of new vio-

lence along the traditional Lebanese battle fronts has once again become the principal focus of the conflict.

The Phalangists' radio said Major Jalloud had failed to attend a scheduled meeting today on the rightist and mostly Christian side with rightwing leaders, including outgoing President Suleiman Frangieh.

According to the PFLP spokesman, the joint leftist-Palestinian attacks on the right began yesterday after three days of debate during which "certain groups" urged restraint because of the possibility of compromise with the major rightwing party, the Phalangists.

He was referring to contacts last week between Mr. Bashir Gemayel, son of Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel, and Palestinian security chief Ali Hassan Salameh, better known as Abu Hassan.

But the spokesman said after the onslaught on Tel Al Zaatar intensified, the majority of leftist and Palestinian groups agreed with the militants that the only possible recourse was to escalate the fighting.

On the rightwing side, tactical differences have emerged between the National Liberal Party of ex-President Camille Chamoun and the Phalangists, with the National Liberals taking the tougher line.

Their "tiger" militia forces led the initial offensive on the Palestinian camps last Tuesday, and it was only yesterday that the Phalangists said they had joined the battle.

Today a Phalangist spokesman reiterated that "we are against the liquidation of Tel Al Zaatar and Jisr Al Basha. We want to engage in a dialogue."

Rightists say their prime complaint is that camps like Tel Al Zaatar are not refugee camps at all, but heavily-armed fortresses threatening the security of neighbouring rightist communities.

Palestinian officials retort that there are still thousands of non-combatants in the camps, including women and children. The population of Tel Al Zaatar is unofficially estimated at around 15,000.

Beirut has been blacked out for nearly a week now because of war damage to high tension lines. Lack of power has meant that water pumping stations have been idle, denying fresh water to much of the capital and increasing the danger of epidemics.

Palestinian guerrillas have already surrounded rightist villages outside Beirut, the Phalangists said today.

The rightist port of Jounieh, 25 kms up the coast, blazed today after Palestinian-leftist attackers with incendiary rockets, apparently in revenge for the bombing yesterday of Beirut airport.

The Phalangist radio said the leftists were tightening their grip on Deir Al Qamar, a rightist community 22 kilometres south of Beirut, and the home town of Michel Chamoun.

Provisional figures of 185 killed and 285 wounded yesterday in Beirut, the eastern hills and the northern city of Tripoli were issued today, while sources put the casualty toll in the week-old attack on Tel Al Zaatar at 1,000 dead and 2,000 wounded.

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, meanwhile told a Cairo press conference today that Saudi Arabia and Sudanese units would join the peace-keeping forces in Beirut tomorrow.

Falls of smoke 600-700 metres high hung over Jounieh today, more than 100 warehouses blazed along the quayside.

Firemen lost one water truck hit by rocket fire, as they battle to save the giant wheat silos

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At Uganda airport

Hijacked passengers being held in terminal

ENTEBBE, Uganda, June 28 (R). — vy personal guard when he went out to negotiate with the hijackers.

Radio Uganda said "the passengers are safe."

The Radio Uganda statement said the hijackers were "expected to make known their intentions in due course."

In Paris, the French foreign ministry confirmed that the hijackers were holding their captives in the old Entebbe airport, some distance from the new air terminal.

The French government has ordered senior diplomat Marc Bonafous to fly to Uganda to help French Ambassador Pierre Renard in efforts to free the passengers and crew, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Renard was understood to have joined President Amin in negotiating with the hijackers.

Mr. Renard said all is well with the passengers being held at Entebbe airport.

In a telephone interview broadcast by a French commercial radio station, Mr. Renard said that all the passengers had gone into an airport waiting room, and all were under the surveillance of their guards.

All were seated and their "condition is very, very good," he said.

The communique said that France under Giscard was a junior partner in United States imperialism and was an important executor of neo-colonialism in the Mediterranean.

The French state is the only colonial empire which still controls the Arab territory of Djibouti, where it attempts to frustrate the desires of the people there, the communique went on.

"France is trying to remain in this region of the Red Sea in order to protect the Israeli existence," the hijackers said.

The statement attributed to the hijackers also accused France of having armed and equipped Israel and assisted it to invade Egypt.

The radio broadcast said President Amin was on the spot negotiating with the hijackers, who seized the Air France Airbus over Greece yesterday, diverted it to Libya for refuelling and then flew on to Entebbe.

Many Israelis were aboard the plane, which originally took off from Tel Aviv for Paris via Athens.

Ugandan Air Force fighters stood by the Entebbe airport Apron where the plane finally taxied to a stop.

President Amin was under hea-

There are no injured, they have a doctor and nurses available, they have food and everything is fine."

In Kuwait, meanwhile, the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister and a leader of Fateh today denounced the hijacking.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed said the hijacking was liable to harm the Arab cause and Franco-Arab relations.

Fateh representative Khalid Al Hassan said it was wrong to take action against French interests.

Mr. Al Hassan said France had started to play a "positive role in the European Economic Community (EEC) for the benefit of the Palestinian cause."

In Tel Aviv Israeli authorities, clearly wary of provoking Ugandan President Amin, were today adopting a cautious attitude to the moves being made for the release of the passengers of the hijacked French airliner.

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UNSCHEDULED FLIER — This is a file photo of an Airbus jet similar to the one that was hijacked to Uganda. (AP wirephoto).

Eanes to name Soares as Portuguese premier

LISBON, June 28, (R) — The Army Chief of Staff, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, swept to victory today in Portugal's presidential election.

He said over the radio he would appoint Dr. Mario Soares, the Socialist Party chief, as prime minister.

With returns in from all but 23 of the 4,032 polling stations, General Eanes, 40, who is regarded as a conservative, had gained just over 61 per cent of the vote.

The victory climaxed a swift and dramatic advance to promi-

Only six months ago, General Eanes was scarcely known outside the army, where his record

was that of a brilliant administrator and organiser.

Then, last November, he played a key role in putting down a leftist insurrection. Many leftist officers were purged.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes, from whom he will formally take over on June 5, promoted him from colonel to lieutenant general and made him army chief of staff.

General Eanes, a tall, slim officer usually seen in dark glasses, has promised to restore law and order after two years of revolutionary confusion.

In the election, he had support from three non-Communist parties

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Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
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JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

A terrible thing

The hijacking of airplanes has gotten to be a procedure these days whose frequency dulls one's sense of shock, and fear for the lives of the hostages on board. The hijacking of the Air France jet will certainly attract more attention than, say, the last hijacking of a jet in the Philippines or Argentina, and this is primarily due to the peculiar sense of moral responsibility that the world, particularly the Anglo-Saxon and Western world, ascribes to the people of Israel. Would the incident receive as much attention were it a matter of, say, a jet from Thailand or Uruguay being hijacked to a neighbouring country? The answer is clearly no, and the reason for this is the artificial sense of sanctity that Zionism has succeeded in having the rest of the world attribute to the people and state of Israel. Thus it is bad to hijack an airplane, but especially bad to hijack an airplane with Israelis inside.

If this is accepted, it then becomes incumbent upon the world to view this latest hijacking as an act of particular gravity. There will be enough castigations and expressions of condemnation coming out of every capital for us to momentarily excuse ourselves from joining the chorus. This is not necessarily because we approve of the hijacking. We don't. We think hijacking by nature is unacceptable, particularly because of the indiscriminate nature of the injuries or damage that it often brings.

But we excuse ourselves from throwing in an almost automatic condemnation of the latest hijacking because we feel strongly that simply to express one's indignity in the face of the event is both to lower the gravity of the crimes it represents and largely to miss the full meaning of this hijacking.

While we believe hijackings are terrible things, we do not think they are only terrible things, but rather that they are monstrous acts whose significance lies equally in their monstrosity as in the antecedent causes and reasons that finally provoked them to take place. Simply to denounce the hijackers is too easy a way out.

In this particular case, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has claimed responsibility for the hijacking of the Air France jet, and so one stands braced for the torrent of anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab abuse that will now be orchestrated by the forces of Zionism throughout the world. In large part, this is designed to muffle the initial message the PFLP is trying to make, and it is that message, we believe, that must be considered at the same moment that one reflexively if sincerely condemns the act of hijacking.

It is true that to hijack an airplane — a big airplane, at that — is to do something that shocks one's rational sensibilities. But the severity of this particular crime is accentuated by the compressed sense of drama and danger that is inherent in an airplane flying around with only half an hour of fuel left, at the command of armed men of unknown intentions.

The crimes of Zionism against the Palestinian Arab people, however, are not so concentrated or compact, and thus not as easily perceived by the rest of this inattentive world. Hijacking airplanes is a lousy way to fight a war, but it is crucial in this instance — when the hijacked plane sits at some airport — to keep in mind that the abduction of an airplane from Israel must, from the abductors' point of view, be seen from the perspective of a war situation between the Palestinian people and the Israeli people who have colonised their land.

We believe it is unacceptable by any standards of civilisation to take over an airplane, but at the same time we suggest it is an act of equal infamy for Zionism to take over the land called Palestine.

To view the hijacking within the context of the Palestine conflict does not take away from the crime of the hijacking, but rather stresses the persistence and gravity of Zionist crimes in Palestine. To condemn the hijacking alone is to close one's eye to the severity of the foul deeds of Israel while keeping the other eye open to the more dramatic and more easily appreciated malevolence of the hijackers. That would be to go around with only half one's moral sensibilities functioning, which is the kind of attitude that leads to a weakened monitoring over the application of justice throughout the world, which leads to things like the creation and perpetuation of Israel, which leads to ... hijackings by the PFLP. It would be an added crime against the passengers of the hijacked Air France jet to miss the association.

Secretary Needed

A large car company in Amman needs a first class secretary with good English, knowledge of Arabic and English typing and a good knowledge of shorthand.

Salary is according to ability and experience with minimum of JD 80.

For more information, call 55635, Amman.

TENDER NO (16/76)

The Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co. Ltd., I.C.A. invites quotations for chemical raw materials required for its detergent, toilet soap and paints plants for 1977.

Terms, conditions and specifications of this tender are obtainable from the company's offices at Russeifa as from 28th June 1976. Closing date is Thursday 29th July 1976. General Manager.

Libya to finance nutrition project here

AMMAN. — The Libyan government will finance the regional project for applied research and training in nutrition to be implemented by Jordan.

The funding approval was made known in a memorandum Monday received by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmud from FAO Deputy Director General and Near East Regional Representative Dr. Mohammad Abdullah Nour.

The project was initiated by the twelfth regional FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) meeting held here in the summer of 1974, and the FAO conference held last year in Rome. Both conferences called on developing nations to adopt and implement nutrition policies which will take into consideration each country's needs and capabilities.

White cement plant to be set up here

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Board of Directors of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company Saturday decided to set up a plant for the production of white cement in Jordan, with a capital of JD20 million, official sources here disclosed.

No other details were made available.

The project's aim will be to provide assistance to developing countries to allow them to set up national nutrition and foodstuffs agencies and to help them establish industrial processing and canning centres for their agricultural products.

It also aims to collect and analyse information related to the accurate preparation and implementation of food policies, and training personnel in the nutrition field.

British air chief received by C-in-C

AMMAN. — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sherif Zeid Ibn Shaker Monday received at army headquarters British Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, accompanied by the British air attaché in Amman.

The armed forces chief of staff and the acting Royal Air Force commander attended the meeting.

Sir Humphrey, accompanied by the acting Royal Air Force commander, later visited the Second Infantry Division and the city of Jerash.

The British air force chief and Lady Humphrey had arrived here Sunday evening on a five-day visit for talks with Jordanian officials.



Crown Prince Hassan meets with members of the Syrian trade delegation Monday.

Prince Hassan meets Syrian trade team

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Monday morning received at the Royal Hashemite Court visiting Syrian chambers of commerce delegation, during which discussions centred on Jordanian development projects and the private sector in promoting and financing them.

The meeting was attended by the director of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation and the Syrian commercial attaché here.

The 7-man Syrian delegation headed by the president of the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Commerce, arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to confer with the Minister of Industry and Commerce and officials from the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, expanding and fostering bilateral commercial cooperation.

U of J starts summer term

AMMAN. — The summer term at the University of Jordan started Monday with 2,470 students, among whom are 170 Kuwaitis. Courses will end on August 28, after which two days of exams will follow.

The University of Jordan has initiated year-round courses to attract students wishing to do so to complete their studies in less than the traditional four-year period.

Floating berth to be set up at Aqaba

AMMAN, (JNA). — An agreement was signed Sunday at the Transport Ministry with a Japanese firm for the installation of a floating berth at Aqaba worth JD2,012,000, it was announced here Sunday.

The 150-metre-long and 35-metre-wide berth can accommodate a large ship or two small vessels at the same time.

The berth, to be completed next April, is expected to alleviate 30 per cent of the present pressure at Aqaba port resulting in shipping congestion and unloading delays.

Meanwhile the Transport Ministry Saturday decided to invite international bids next month for the establishment of four new berths at Aqaba port at a cost of JD10 million.

The berths, to be completed in 1978, aim at expanding and developing various facilities of Aqaba port.

Exports of goods via Aqaba port during the first quarter of this year reached 92,257 tonnes, an increase of 30,637 tonnes over the same period of last year, the Jordan News Agency reported Monday.

Phosphate exports via Aqaba during the first quarter of 1976 stood at 96,576 tons, against 57,920 tons for the same period of 1975.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Various topics are commented upon by Jordanian and Syrian newspapers including His Majesty King Hussein's eulogy of Soviet friendship with Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestine issue.

On King Hussein's friendly speech in Leningrad, Al Rai says the King has embodied in his warm pronouncements some realities that characterised the course of this country and re-inforced the foundation of its firm and clear-cut policy. It says Jordan has always been appreciative of its friends and always dealt with the countries of the world with respect and dignity, which has brought a premium of support and backing for its, and the general Arab, issue as well.

The paper goes on: "Jordan's relations with the USSR, which have been tightened by the King's visit, will be an ideal pattern of what international relations and international friendships should be. When King Hussein visited this great nation, he knew he would win a great friend to the cause of our people and nation. As the Soviet leaders have said, their country would always re-inforce our struggle and support us materially and morally in all fields."

Writing on Lebanon, Al Dustour says all indications point to the existence of a party or parties who fabricate events in Lebanon so that fighting there does not stop, and tranquility and stability do not return.

The paper adds that the shelling of Beirut airport, where an airliner was destroyed, only a few days after the resumption of traffic at the airport was clear proof that fighting in Lebanon is being provoked, that there is a party or parties who do not want this afflicted brotherly country to enjoy peace and stability, and thus they help the execution of dubious and criminal designs which serve the interests of neither Lebanon, the Arabs' or the Palestinians' issue.

The statements made yesterday by the representative of the Arab League Secretary-General and by the commander of the Arab security forces emphasise the fact that these forces were still unable to assert themselves, and that their role would not exceed that of a police guard rather than a rescue force, the paper says.

Al Dustour adds that if these forces cannot carry out their assigned duty of stopping the fighting and restoring order, they might at least find out who is working up the fighting and violating the agreements and ceasefires, and to

expose them before Arab and world opinion — so that people would know the reality of the conspiracy to destroy Lebanon, Arab detente and the Palestine issue.

If the Arab security forces have failed to carry out either job, it would be better, in order to save face and military honour, to return to their homes, so that the conspiracies would not be carried out under their own eyes and ears, the paper concludes.

Al Shaab, meanwhile, thinks the Arab League should enlist a powerful & not a token, security force in Lebanon, capable of imposing peace lest the crisis should drop away from the Arab periphery, and Lebanon become a toy in foreign hands that would not leave it alone until it has been split into pigmy sectarian states.

Tichrin of Damascus says the recent bloody events in Lebanon have emphatically proved the soundness of the Syrian analysis of the Lebanese crisis. What is more, these events have dissipated the misleading campaigns that were launched against Syria.

Tichrin continues: "The deteriorating situation in Lebanon has clearly revealed to what extent the Syrian role was intended to safeguard Lebanese security and safety, and the insurance of the safety and unity of the Palestine resistance in continuing its struggle against the Zionist presence."

"These national attitudes were elucidated in the speeches of President Hafez Assad in Belgrade and Bucharest, and in Paris before that."

Another Syrian daily, Al Baath, revealed what it claims is the role played by Salah Khalaf, a Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, who was allegedly given facilities by the Israelis to talk by telephone to the West Bank mayors and instigate them against Syria.

The paper says the mayors refused to talk with Khalaf, thus proving their true national consciousness on the Syrian attitude towards the Palestine issue. Thus the West Bankers have given President Assad "carte blanche" concerning their confidence in him, despite the fact that they are living in the middle of the Israeli hellish rancour and hate against Syria and its president."

Finally, writing in Al Rai, Sulaiman Arar says foreigners who do not understand our (Arab) political stances are to be excused... because our differences erupt suddenly, and those who hear the

attacks of the Arabs against each other think that doomday has come... and nothing will restore relations among them... Then suddenly, also, the Arabs get together and all discover the advantages of the unity of ranks and objectives; and they also discover the unity of the enemy and the unity of fate...

Arars goes on to say that foreign observers are compelled to follow up and explain all this...

"I do not envy these observers for their job, particularly as they are compelled to contradict themselves when writing their reports... Arar adds that one thing these observers are not aware of, or even the Arab leaderships, that is that the Arab people are one nation and although the Arab peoples pay the price for their leaders' differences, yet, fortunately, they do not get affected by them, and act on the basis that differences are always there, or they forget about them, on the basis that differences do not exist altogether..."

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — In its Sunday issue, Al Rai reported that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has agreed to establish a factory for the production of tourist souvenirs in cooperation with a Nationalist Chinese firm.

● AMMAN. — A Ministry of Supply delegation left for Syria Sunday to look over price control measures adopted there. The delegation will meet during its 20-day stay with officials of the Syrian Ministry of Supply, and will discuss cooperation possibilities between the two sides.

● AMMAN. — The Ministry of Public Works is constructing a number of government buildings in the Kerak district. Minister of Public Works Ahmad Shobaki said Monday. The projects will cost around JD500,000, he added, and

include the government complex to house local authorities and the health directorate. Silos are also being built at Al Rubeh village, at a cost of JD200,000.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	592.0	598.0
French franc :	70.4	70.7
Swiss franc :	135.3	135.7
German mark :	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar :	937.0	942.0
Syrian pound :	80.7	81.1
Egyptian pound :	472.0	477.0
Lebanese pound :	11.27	11.40
U.A.E. dirham :	83.77	84.27



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Britain rejects U.S. warning on domestic economic policies

Gulf states confer to end port congestion

LONDON, June 28 (AFP) — A blunt public warning to Britain by the U.S. Treasury Department that it must change its domestic economic policies or accept rigid conditions on future IMF loans was rejected by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said ministers could not dismiss current problems by saying that the market had got the exchange rate wrong while overlooking their countries' basic economic problems. Mr. Parsky made his remarks to journalists attending the OECD meeting in Paris. They follow several U.S. warnings that Britain must put its house in order following the £5,300 million standby credit arrangement earlier in the month.

If Britain wanted to borrow from the International Monetary Fund at the end of this year to repay those credits, the U.S. official said, it would have to accept rigid conditions. He indicated indirectly that what Washington wanted was for the British government to reduce its public sector spending. Treasury Secretary William Simon backed up Mr. Parsky in a written statement that "leaders will become increasingly reluctant to finance expanding current account deficits unless borrowing nations make fundamental changes in their domestic economic policies."

But speaking in Luxembourg

where he was attending an EEC conference of governments, employers and unions, Mr. Healey said Britain's economic planning was "on target" and that an annual rate of growth of five per cent could be expected over the next three years.

Mr. Healey said he was now confident that the country could maintain a 7.5 per cent rate of growth in the manufacturing sector.

On the U.S. suggestion that the government should cut its public sector debt, Mr. Healey said Britain would revise its spending plans for 1977-78 if the recovery turned out to be faster than expected. In that case, he added, Britain might not have to apply to the IMF anyway.

On the U.S. view of sterling, Mr. Healey said Washington was "totally out on a limb" since all the other contributors to the £5,300 million standby arrangement agreed that sterling was undervalued.

The chancellor told the conference that the British rate of inflation was falling and would continue to do so for the next 18 months at least. The government aimed at a higher growth rate in the next few years than ever before, Mr. Healey said.

Meanwhile observers saw the latest unemployment figures pu-

blished here this week as confirming the view that Britain is moving out of the worst recession in its labour market since the Second World War. The figures showed a rise of 5,400 allowing for seasonal factors, bringing the total number of people out of work in Britain to 1,205,800, or 5.3 per cent of all workers. The rise is smaller than predicted. Economists have forecast a steady increase throughout 1976. For the past three months, the increase had been around 9,000 per month compared with about 40,000 a month at the turn of the year.

Prime Minister James Callaghan nevertheless told parliament he regarded the figures as "unacceptably high" and blamed the economic policies of previous governments, which he said had allowed Britain's monetary system to run out of control. An opposition spokesman on employment described the figures as "devastating and intolerable."

However observers say that even if the British economy does expand at 3.5 per cent in the year following the April budget as planned this would only serve to end the increase in unemployment and not to bring about a decline. This, they say, is because the 3.5 per cent target is roughly in line with the approximate underlying expansion of productive capacity.

ABU DHABI, June 28, (R). Port managers from six Gulf states started a series of meetings here today to find ways of ending port congestion in this oil-exporting region.

Ships must wait up to 120 days to unload at some Gulf ports where expansion has not kept pace with the growth of imports since oil revenues increased four-fold in 1973, conference sources said.

Delegates from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are attending the five day conference, the second within four months.

Shipping conferences from the United States, Japan, Western Europe and the Mediterranean region have been invited to attend as observers.

Saudi Arabia extends \$36 m loan to Sudan

KHARTOUM, June 28 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia has agreed to lend Sudan \$36 million to help finance the building of a road from Port Sudan to Kasala and a new airport in Port Sudan, the daily Al Sahafa reported today.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

The unpredictable Miss-fortune: land

I was one of those who were enticed by the charm of the topic to write extensively on the cures for the land speculation craze. It seems that all that writing was short-sighted, and land is doing it again. This unpredictable factor is showing resistance to moving upward.

When land prices began to rise in 1973, and the purchasing power of money dipped, many people thought it to be a temporary phenomenon which would soon fade into oblivion.

However, that did not happen, and the many people who did not participate in the early stages began to chip in trying to make up for what they missed.

Some of the land-club members appealed to the known dialogue between David Ricardo and R. bert Malthus. The first advised the latter to buy land because land could not lose. To the dismay of Malthus, who refused the advice, land prices went up, yielding a handsome profit to the speculating wheeling-dealing Ricardo.

Those who wanted to be Ricardos in Amman increased in number. Some of them were rich merchants who borrowed heavily for a short period on the prospect that they would soon realise a rewarding capital gain. They were motivated by low interest rates.

Now the land fever has subsided, and many people are not buying land, especially marginal lands in the areas outside Amman proper. This puts those rich borrowers in a squeeze because they have to liquify their

land in order to repay their short-term loans. Should they fail to sell at the loan repayment time, they will either sell their lands low or probably go bankrupt.

Those people are probably asking about what went wrong. The answer is first the unsettled political scene in the area, especially the unfortunate events in Lebanon. Secondly, it is the expected land tax which everybody talks about. Thirdly, it is the life cycle theory which says that land speculation has consumed itself.

Was Ricardo wrong? The immediate answer that comes to mind is yes, he was dead wrong. But maybe not.

Ricardo did not put a time schedule on the price rise. The land has not lost its value, but its liquidity. You cannot anymore turn land into money, and vice versa, anytime you want to.

Speculation will not subsidize, and construction will win the day. Huge apartment complexes seem to be a magnificent investment in light of the large demand for housing.

Land is beautiful, but not always willing to flash that smile. It has entertained many people when its seductive promises were fulfilled. Its main tool was the ease with which money was acquired and the ease with which it was spent.

Banks are willing to lend — provided they are paid. What would happen to those who were lured in too deep? They will lose their income to the engineers and contractors. Everybody has his own hay day.

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Partners in Development

Financial dimensions of basic social services in Jordanian villages and remote communities (Part I)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first part of the seventh and final in a series of papers presented at the recent Jordan Development Conference, which we are publishing in serial form.)

INTRODUCTION

Most LDC (Less Developed Countries) economies suffer from "dualism" as evidenced in the distinctly varying living standards, incomes, and technical levels. Many countries have attempted to exploit this attribute in the overall development strategy of their economies.

It is assumed that production circumstances in the agricultural sector allow for having a considerable amount of marginal labourers who add nothing to the production process, if not having a negative impact on it. In other words, the agricultural sector enjoys an unlimited supply of labour and suffers therefore from disguised unemployment. Concomitant to this phenomenon came the idea of transferring this labour surplus to the industrial sector where genuine opportunities to increase their marginal productivity exist, thus leading to an increase in the gross national product.

The implicit simplicity of transferring the labour surplus from the lagging agricultural sector to the more developed industrial sector in order to cure disguised unemployment is not fully true. Marginal labourers must be convinced to move to the industrial sector, and a change in traditional production pattern in agriculture must come by. Labourers must be also guaranteed housing facilities, trained and oriented in new production atmospheres, and finally be given jobs suitable for their potential skills. Thus, the internal labour movement is the overall development process itself. Development is not merely interested in solving disguised unemployment, but it goes beyond that to tackle more serious and pressing problems.

Economists have come to the conclusion that income differences between the two sectors, the cost of labour transfer, the consumption temptations, and the availability of various public utilities comprise the basic incentives for internal migration. In many cases, the incentive for migration is poverty in the rural areas which obliges unemployed persons to migrate in search for job opportunities in the urban centres. This migration, which makes cities overcrowded, is a constraint on the industrial sector and its growth.

Although, internal migration might dampen wages and thus reduce the industrial cost of production, the derived social cost and the burdens the budget have to shoulder might be very huge. Economic policy makers may find that the only way out is to give top priority to this problem and in

many cases to delay the implementation of social development projects in the rural area and remote communities.

The internal migration pattern in Jordan is in fact that it is due mainly to the Arab-Israeli wars and the Israeli occupation of Jordan Lands. Nevertheless, a substantial part of total migration remains subject to income differentials and social services inequities distributed between rural and urban centres. No one denies that Amman—and to a lesser degree Zarka and Irbid—have most of the basic social services, public utilities, industrial establishments, Government departments, and commercial centres.

The Jordan planners are aware of this situation and the unpleasant consequences that emerged from population surplus in urban centres. The increase in the social cost, the retreating standard of living in the rural areas, and the non-satisfactory agricultural production situation are all amongst the outcomes of migration heritage. However, the pilot plan to develop the Jordan Valley area is going at full swing in order to maximise returns from Valley land. It intends, *inter alia*, to create a reverse migration, that is, urban-to-rural migration.

Generally speaking, basic social services in the rural areas are below the desired level, if they do exist at all. Drinking water and electricity services are either unavailable or below standard. Though there is no specific and detailed economic and statistical study regarding the causes of internal migration in Jordan, one could accept that the search for a better standard of living and higher incomes stand amongst the strongest incentives. As a corollary, the introduction of those basic social services is an objective in itself in order to serve the following aims:—

- (1) To alleviate the rural urban migration and to create a reverse migration. The direct impact of this objective is to minimise the budget burden and the social cost of having overcrowded urban centres.
- (2) To redistribute more equitably the basic social services and projects.
- (3) To dampen the adverse effects of inflationary pressures which caused a biased growth of Amman at the expense of the other cities and rural areas in Jordan.

It is imperative at this stage of economic development in Jordan to direct more planning efforts towards rural and remote areas firstly by availing the basic social services and other infrastructural projects. The planner has to opti-

mize within financial sources by finding the best formula for allocating such resources among the economically productive and social projects. Cost-benefit analysis is one method to compare the feasibility of any given project.

In the case of basic social services for rural and remote areas, projects do not entirely yield themselves to feasibility logic.

This study therefore does not intend to evaluate the benefits derived from implementing projects in the field of social services in villages or remote areas. Rather, it starts from the fact that such services are an emergency and must be implemented irrespective of their relative costs or benefits. Furthermore, it covers the financial dimensions of such projects and suggests the possible sources of finance.

In order to achieve this end, it was necessary to survey the social implications of the Three-Year Development Plan and to trace the achievements in this field. This was followed by a similar survey of the basic social services in the Five-Year Plan. Those two pieces of information together with the Social Survey carried out by the Department of Statistics and the Comprehensive Social Survey carried out by the Ministry of Interior, comprise the cornerstones on which we built our preliminary estimates of the minimum requirements of basic social services and their costs.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN IN THE FIELD OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

This section aims at reviewing the planned investments of the Three-Year Plan in the field of social services and comparing them with actual expenditures on investments within the Plan or outside it.

Social services provided by any government may be viewed in two different perspectives. The first adopts a narrow definition which includes only those services that are essential and whose provision directly enhances the welfare of individuals in the society such as health, education, housing, electricity and water. The second refers to the broad definition which includes, in addition to basic services, those related to the directly productive sectors and which are primarily provided for increasing production in these sectors.

However, the effect of these services permeates indirectly to recipient individuals and regions. Industrial, agricultural, commercial, transport and defence services are examples. These kinds of services undoubtedly aim at influencing the attitudes of individuals working in the productive sectors by broadening their horizons, improving and developing their skills. Thus, social services, broadly defined, aim at augmenting individuals' well-being and increasing the individual's productivity.

Providing for the basic needs by the citizenry is of fundamental importance in economic growth. Within this framework, Jordan has been giving a great deal of attention to the provision of basic social services. As a result, these services have been rapidly expanding in the Jordanian society. The rates of growth of construction, electricity and water supply and other services (health, education, restaurants, amusement establishments and cinemas) were 9.0%, 16.6% and 7.5% respectively during the period 1959-66.

Despite the inimical circumstances which faced Jordan during the period 1967-74, *inter alia*, the June 1967 War and the consequent occupation of the West Bank, these sectors registered record rates of growth during the above-mentioned period, except for electricity and water supply. The rates of growth of the construction and other services sectors reached 10.3% and 9.3% respectively, whereas the rate of growth of electricity and water supply fell to 10.7%.

Social service activities broadly defined, play a fundamental role in the structure of the Jordan economy. Their share in the Gross Domestic Product exceeds 60%.

Based on the belief in co-ordination between economic development and social development for the purpose of achieving social progress, the Three-Year Plan put special emphasis on the support and development of basic social services. The Plan aimed at increasing income from electricity and water supply, construction, and other services by an average annual rate of growth of 16.6%, 11.2% and 5.7% respectively over the Plan period.

Moreover, among the principal goals of the Plan was the development of various aspects of economic and social activities throughout the Kingdom, especially in rural areas. This was to be achieved by organising and strengthening local governments and expanding their authority; increasing citizens' participation in the development of domestic resources; creating incentives to attract investments into various activities within rural areas, and curbing current migration flow into the Amman/Zarka area.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned goals, the Plan aimed at investing the sum of JD 81.2 million in basic social services of which JD 39.9 million was to come from the public sector and the remainder from the private sector. The amounts allocated to basic social services over the Plan period are shown in table 1.

The disbursement of these allocations among the many projects was carried out in a manner that ensures the propagation of social services into various regions of the Kingdom according to needs of the respective regions. Thus, in the field of electricity, the

Plan aimed at implementing four major projects: Jordan General Electrification Project, Amman Area Electricity Expansion Project, Northern Region Electricity Expansion Project and Electrification Projects in the Southern Regions.

The Plan also included eleven projects in the field of education, four projects in the field of health services, seven projects in the field of social welfare and labour, and an equal number of projects in the field of housing and government buildings.

Since implementation of the Plan was over by the end of 1975, an evaluation of its achievements in the field of basic social services is necessary. It is obvious that such an attempt is fraught with problems resulting from the multiplicity of organs entrusted with the implementation of the Plan.

The Three-Year Plan aimed at increasing income generated in the basic social services from an estimated JD 37.5 million in 1972 to JD 41.4 million in 1973, JD 45 million in 1974 and JD 47.7 million in 1975 which represented an average annual rate of growth of 8.3%.

Income generated in the basic services sector amounted to JD 36.51 million in 1972 (the base year) which was JD 1 million below its planned value. Thus income realised from social services during the years 1973-75 increased by 23.0%, 20.2% and 12.2%, respectively, or by an aggregate average rate of growth of 18.4% per annum. Following is a brief account of the achievements of the Three-Year Plan in the field of basic social services.

1. **Electricity Sector:** Whereas the Plan aimed at investing the sum of JD 9.8 million in electricity projects during the three years of the Plan, actual expenditures on these projects reached JD 13.4 million. Of this sum, JD 7.8 million was spent on expansion projects, JD 5.25 million on transmission and distribution projects and about JD 0.4 million on studies and preparation of specifications for future projects. It is worth mentioning that public sector expenditure on electricity projects in the plan reached JD 10.2 million while the remainder came from the private sector.

2. **Drinking Water Sector:** Despite the fact that drinking water projects were not included separately in the Plan, they appeared among the projects of other sectors such as Irrigation and Municipal and Village Affairs. Thus, the Plan aimed at spending the sum of JD 8.4 million for the purposes of constructing, improving and maintaining water-pipe networks in the Kingdom in addition to prospecting for underground water and improving their cities.

The Drinking Water Authority spent the sum of JD 1.4 million

for such purposes during the Plan period. Of this sum, JD 1.1 million was spent on projects outside the Three-Year Plan.

3. Housing and Government Buildings Sector:

In relation to the housing and government buildings sector, the Plan aimed at constructing 21,000 housing units, increasing the share of housing in Gross Domestic Product from an estimated JD 14.8 million in 1972 to JD 18.6 million in 1975 and creating an estimated 8,000 job opportunities during the Plan period. In addition, the Plan aimed at reducing the cost of house construction through developing and processing local construction materials and ingredients, the standardisation of building specifications, production in economic quantities and the construction of 41,000 square metres of office buildings for government ministries and departments in order to improve performance level.

In order to achieve these goals, the Plan assumed that the sum of JD 34.9 million would be invested. Out of this sum, the public sector would invest JD 3.4 million whereas the private sector would finance the remaining amount. However, public sector expenditure on housing and government buildings projects included in the Plan reached JD 7.6 million which represented an increase of 121% over the planned value.

Thus the area of buildings constructed during the Plan period amounted to 1.6 million square metres at an estimated cost of JD 45 million. The share of the Housing Corporation in these investments amounted to approximately JD 7.45 million.

4. Education Sector:

The uplifting of cultural and educational status of human capital is a necessary prerequisite for

enhancing economic and social development. In order to do this, the Plan sought to invest JD 10.9 million (including Ministry of Education, Jordan University and Youth Welfare investments). However, expenditure on education and youth welfare projects as recorded in the General Budgets amounted to JD 3.13 million. An amount of JD 3 million was spent on education projects outside the Plan.

During the Plan period, 244 new schools were opened with 1237 additional class rooms in elementary schools and 575 in preparatory ones. Furthermore, the government implemented some projects which would realise the objective of diversifying and improving the quality of education. To this end, the government established the Teachers Certification Institute and the Teachers Training College at Salt in addition to the creation of the Division of Training of Teachers of Agriculture at Shobak.

5. Health Sector:

In order to improve and develop health services, the Plan aimed at implementing four projects at an estimated cost of JD 1.5 million. However, actual expenditure on these projects amounted to JD 2 million approximately. In addition, a sum of JD 2.14 million was spent on health projects outside the Plan. During the period 1973-75, three health centres were established in Shobak and Wadi Mousa; work on the establishment of a mental care hospital in the Amman Governorate was started; and, the Institute for Auxiliary Medical Personnel was opened.

Moreover, extensions were added to a number of hospitals in Amman, Zarka and Irbid and nurses' homes were established in some hospitals.

TABLE 1.
THE THREE-YEAR PLAN INVESTMENTS
IN BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES
(000 JDs)

Service Activity	Public Sector		
	Total Investment	Planned	Actual
Electricity	9,781	5,700	10,190
Education	10,914	7,673	10,094
Health	1,480	880	2,011
Social Affairs and Labour	1,455	1,395	929
Housing and Govt. Buildings	34,890	3,420	7,504
Municipal and Village Affairs	14,758*	14,108	6,278
Communications	6,712	6,712	7,794
Al-Awqaf (Islamic Affairs)	1,214**	—	—
TOTAL	81,204	39,886	44,800

* This figure includes JD8,420,000 allocated for drinking water projects.

** This figure represents the private sector investment.

Miss. exhibition reveals complexity of carpet weaving

ral Persia are featured in an exhibition in the city of Sheffield as part of Britain's World of this article the tradition of the carpets of the ed by Mr. H. F. Constantine, the director of the e the carpets are on show.

mentioned by impressed by the gaiety of the l antiquity but, carpets they saw on their jour- ed the term to the East, particularly by her textiles of the glittering brilliance of the silk and gold items that wrongly be- arpet, it is un- came known as Poonaise carpets. not they were us as we now

Objective Approach

In recent years exhibitions of carpets and rugs have become more objective—no longer consisting only of the best examples from different geographical areas, but dealing with specific themes. The Sheffield exhibition takes this objective approach somewhat further. It deals almost exclusively with antique pile carpets apparently woven in the same way.

a pile carpet of the Altai Moun- possibly dating from the 13th century BC, showed the carpet we- in full swing Cyrus the Great aded the Persi- than 1000 ye- bet Muhammad gion that united ases and found- lam.

usually classi- arts of Islam, before the death 632 AD. How- ts and the ex- influence from nevitly meant orative motifs roughout a vast

increasingly fa- Europe from the d Crusade. The signs of the car- ed by painters em in their pic- se were Anatoli- ade with Persia ay in the 17th wledge of Per- the Mongol pe- of the Safavid ly 16th century rom paintings- tures of the pe-

Technique: Appeared Similar. Subsequently a whole series of

famous and less well known car- pets was examined and, with mi- nor variations, appeared to be si- milar in technique.

The designs included the so cal- led "vase" carpets, but it was sur- prising to find that carpets with pictorial or scenic designs—the Williams Medallion fragment in Philadelphia; the Stieglitz half car- pet in the Leningrad Hermitage; certain carpets of the well known Sanguszko group and the animal fragment in Frankfurt and Mun- ich all were woven in the same way.

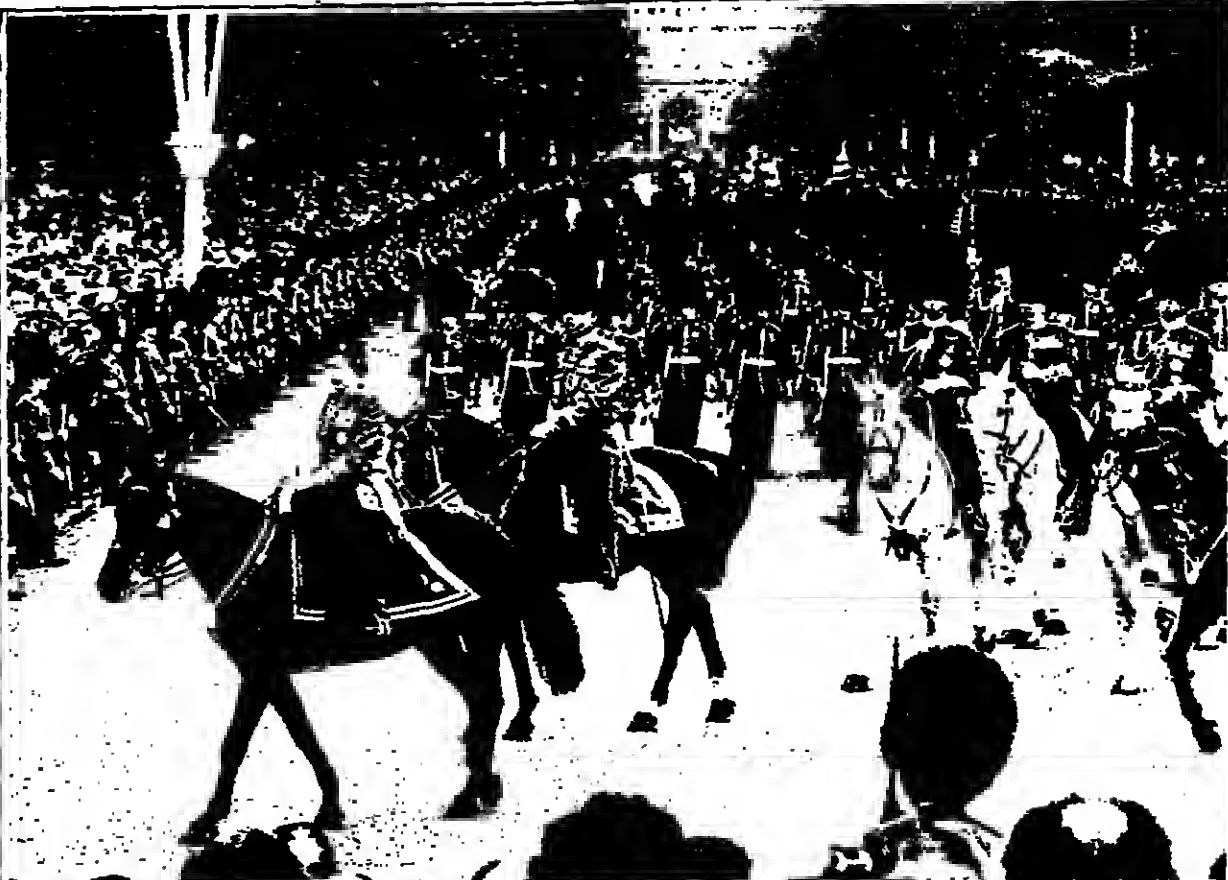
Critical examination of frag- ments is a fairly recent develop- ment. The importance of this area of study cannot be overestimated because many of the earlier exam- ples survive only in fragments. We therefore shall look not only at the few beautifully preserved in- tact pieces normally shown to the public by museums but at the re- serve collections where many of the interesting fragments survive.

Provenance in Doubt

The collected opinions of near- ly a quarter of a century of schol- ars place the area of most of the carpets woven with the "vase" tech- nique in a broad stretch of ter- ritory extending diagonally thro- ugh Persia from Kazvin in the north to Kirman in the south, liter- ally almost the centre of the coun- try. But opinions differ as to the provenance of certain groups of designs within this area.

The items on show at the exhi- bition include garden carpets, me- dallion carpets, directional desig- ns, sickle leaf designs, arabesque and lattice designs.

Some famous carpets are exhi- bited. Among them are the Wag- ner Garden Carpet from the Bur- rell Collection; the Behague Sang- uszko carpet from the Thyssen- Bornemisza Collection; the Peytal small silk carpet and the Doisteau Kilim from the Musée du Louvre in Paris; Fidor Silk Kilim from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection and the Corcoran Throne Rug.



With Queen Elizabeth II at the head of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream guards, one of Britain's most famous and spectacular pieces of pageantry takes place in London — the annual Trooping the Colour ceremony marking the Sovereign's official Birthday. She is followed in the parade by Prince Philip and Prince Charles. The Trooping the Colour ceremony was first used to mark the Sovereign's birthday in 1805 during the reign of George III.

Trials and tribulations still evident for Australian immigrants

SYDNEY, Australia — (CSM) — Vivien is quiet, blue-eyed, brown- haired, and 17 years old. She has a close-knit family, but little time to herself and few friends.

Every night and weekend she serves customers and tidies the shelves of a small corner store, half delicatessen and half grocery, in a Sydney suburb.

Although the blue of the Pacific is visible at the end of the street, and the suburb (Bondi) is famous for its surfing beach, she rarely swims. She hardly ever goes to the movies or to a party. She does not date.

Vivien's last name is Tsamis. She was born in Australia of Greek parents who, like three million or so other continental Europeans and Britons have made the long migration to new lives in the sunshine and the strange- ness of this country.

She is a first-generation Australia- n—and a symbol, both of the undoubted successes of the massive postwar migration programme and of the difficulties yet to be overcome.

Vivien, like thousands of other young people with migrant parents, lives two lives. During weekdays her school uniform and her flat, broad-vowelled accent are typi- cally Australian.

Back in the corner store, how- ever, and despite the Sydney flav- our of the place with its "Dairy Farmers' Ice Cream" and "Bushells Tea" advertisements out front, Vivien reverts to her other, Euro- pean, way of life, under the stern eye of her short, aggressive, blunt- spoken father, Con, and her dark, retiring mother, whose English in common with many migrant wives, still is poor.

In the shop Vivien speaks Eng- lish only to the customers. At home, the language is Greek. She is not allowed out without a chape- rone. Several young friends of her brother, all boys, used to take her swimming, but they, too, work long hours in shops their parents own. She has not seen them for months.

Vivien was born here, lives here, but in many ways is separate from the life here. It will take another two or three generations, perhaps, for more complete assimilation to occur.

"I wish I did go out more," she said while serving a steady stream of customers one recent late-sum- mer morning. "But I love my Dad, and I like to help him, you know ..."

All over Australia, Greek families like the Tsamises own shops, work 18 hours a day, live frugally, and save.

There are about 300,000 Italians in Australia, about 200,000 Greeks and smaller pockets of just about every other nationality one can think of.

Discrimination against them by Australians is definitely less than 20 years ago when this writer last lived here. The term "New Australia- n," in common use then, is no longer widely used. Australians new and old mingle freely and closely at sporting events, at work, in the pub.

They do not yet mix much in their homes, however, and federal

Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Minister Michael MacKellar says this is one of the major remaining barriers.

Immigration of all kinds was cut sharply back in 1974; unemploy- ment had soared and politicians could not convince voters that immigrants did not take jobs that locals should have. Now the intake of skilled workers is to increase again.

Skilled workers mean, by and large, English, Irish, and Scots; all told, there are more than one million British people here now. Many have settled in well; some, though, are among the unhappiest newcomers of all.

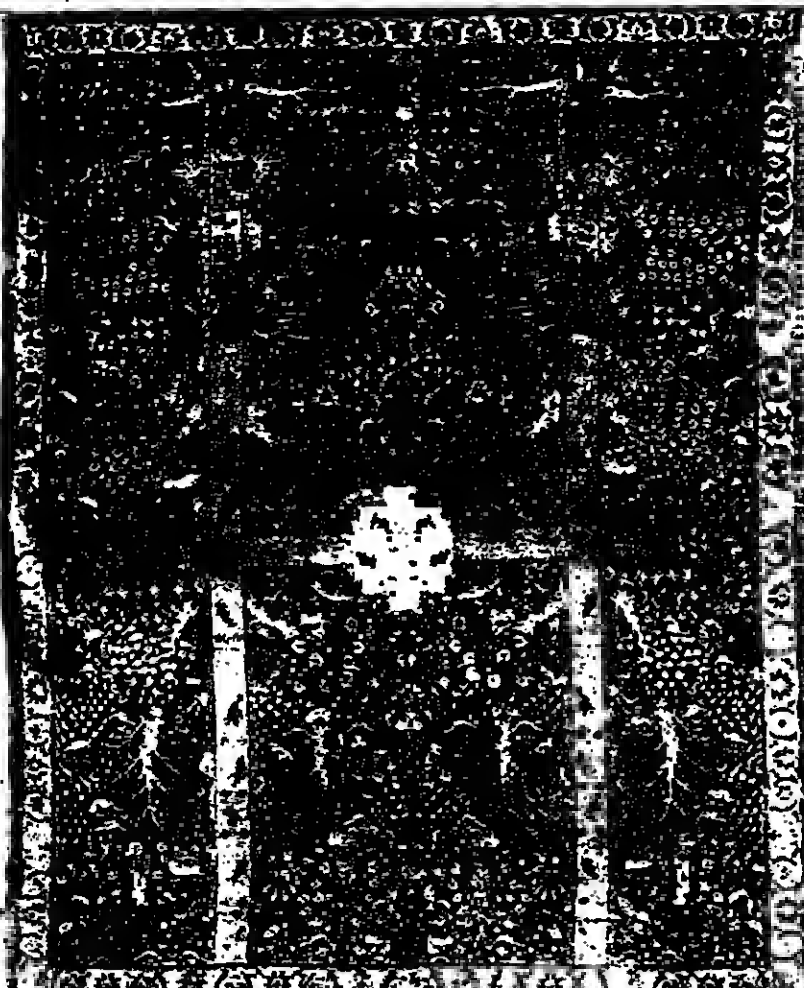
Australia really is not "England with sunshine," as they had hoped. Housing is staggeringly more ex- pensive than public housing or an apartment "back home"; the kind of welfare state they are accus- tomed to does not really exist here.

Australians can be aggressively, colonially anti-British at times; and because they speak English, Britons do not group together as much as the southern Europeans, and they encounter the rough edges of life much more quickly.

More and more qualified Asians are coming in, though relatively few Indonesians or Japanese. There are about 800 refugees from Vietnam here; and there are a surprising number of Latin Ameri- cans, many of them political refu- gees from Chile.

Some 4,000 U.S. citizens arrive each year, many schoolteachers on two-year contracts offered by individual Australian states.

The newcomers have made an enormous impact on this distant, middle-class, conservative, often complacent Pacific continent; they have added a spice and a variety sorely needed. For all the difficul- ties and frictions, the process of assimilation continues fairly well.



The Wagner Garden Carpet from the Burrell Collection in Glasgow, Scotland, is among the items on show at the Carpets of Central Persia exhibition in Sheffield.

ht's TV Features

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS SPECIAL

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

rogramme focuses on the realm of animals living arday world that surrounds us.

GOOD HEAVENS

BIG BREAK

ps young singer who wants to break into show

KUNG FU

THE STONE

negro fight sheriff and comes to the aid of young reuniting with man she loves.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee, shop, patisserie. Oriental and European specialities.

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

CHINESE Restaurant

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyiah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

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Television

Channel 6:	Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew	7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties	7.45 Varieties
8.30 Good Heavens	8.30 Good Heavens
9.00 Living tomorrow	9.00 Living tomorrow
9.15 Justice	9.15 Justice
10.00 News in English	10.00 News in English
10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)	10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Destination	Time	Destination	Time
Bahad (IA)	8.40	Kuwait	9.25
Dubai, Abu Dhabi	9.30	Bangkok, Bahrain	9.30
Kuwait (KAC)	10.30	Alappo, Damascus (SA)	12.20
Alappo, Brussels, Amsterdam	15.05	Agaba (SA)	17.30
Paris	17.40	Copenhagen, Vienna	18.15
Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	18.45	London	19.00
Rome	19.00	Frankfurt, Athens	19.15
Amsterdam, Athens	19.15		

Radio

(On 93.5 KHz):	Time	Programme
7.00	Breakfast show	
7.30	News Bulletin	
7.45	News Reports	
8.00	Sign off	
12.00	Pop session (part I)	
13.00	News Summary	
13.03	Pop session (part II)	
14.00	News Bulletin	
14.10	Radio magazine	
14.30	Good vibrations	
15.00	Concert hour	
16.00	Old favourites	
16.30	Easy listening	
17.00	Pop session (part III)	
18.00	News Summary	
18.05	Listener's choice	
18.30	Story time	
18.45	Songs	
19.00	News Bulletin	
19.10	News reports	
19.30	Sign off	

Market Prices

Apricots:	100—130
Apples (starken):	160—220
Apples (golden):	100—150
Apples (double red):	160—220
Bell pepper:	200—280
Bananas:	180—190
Cauliflower:	80—110
Cucumbers (small):	100—140
Cucumbers (large):	50—70
Cherry (red):	160—200
Eggplant (regular):	100—140
Eggplant (large):	50—80
Grape leaves:	160—200
Green beans:	120—180
Hot Pepper:	200—300
Lemon:	70—110
Marrow (small):	30—50
Musk melon:	100—130
Musk melon:	80—100
Orange:	90—120
Onion (dry):	90—120
Okra (green):	120—180
Potatoes (local):	80—110
Plums (red):	100—130
Peaches:	200—240
Peas:	120—150
String beans:	140—180
Spinach:	40—55

Water melon (large):	70
Water melon (small):	40
Tangerines:	80—120
Tomatoes:	100—130
Wild cucumber:	30—55

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:	Pharmacies:	Taxis:
Dr. Nazzal Sukkar: (38806)	Jabal Amman: (25404)	Taxina: (44660)
Dr. Issa Abu Haidar: (37133)	Khoul: (55453)	Tower: (61028)
	Fawzi: (25290)	Nahda: (63003)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Sign of the zodiac
- Eye
- Horse fly larva
- Hawaiian tree
- Ideal golf
- Pronoun
- Mira
- Mental dullness
- Newspapers
- Hindu cymbals
- Sloths
- Cause mental pain
- Baby food
- Educational group: abbr.
- Historical period
- Optical illusions
- Winter ailments
- Self comb. form
- Inaccurate
- Independent
- Ireland
- West Indian sorcery
- Spawn of fish
- Horite chief
- Stratum

SHAMATONE

DOWN

- Glove leather
- Government department
- Marsupial
- Criminal charge: slang
- Unruly children
- Ebullition
- Become public
- Attempt
- Pet
- Sesame
- Born
- Fuel
- Lumberman's boot
- Yore
- Tardy
- Treated harshly
- Norse sea goddess
- Certify
- Demand payment
- Absolute
- Whale oil cash
- Genus of guillemots
- Weird
- Thicket horse
- Man's nickname

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Per time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-29 44. Two pasta

OAU accuses 3 oil giants of selling to S. Africa

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 28 (AFP). — Three multinational oil companies were accused at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial conference here today of violating an oil embargo against South Africa.

The charge was made by the conference's political committee, which urged the OAU ministers to ask the Arab League to step up its control over the companies.

Conference spokesman Peter Onu named them as Caltex and Gulf Oil, both American, and Shell, which is Anglo-Dutch.

"We are asking the Arab League to apply the embargo, which it imposed on deliveries of oil to South Africa, more strictly," he said.

The conference, which opened last Thursday, today also heard an Ethiopian call for Somalia to sign a joint statement guaranteeing the

future sovereignty and integrity of the neighbouring French Red Sea Territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), soon to become independent.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Kifle Wodajo said later Somalia had not accepted the call, but had solemnly declared it would respect the territory's aspirations, independence, sovereignty and integrity.

According to an informed source the ministerial council recorded the declaration. Somalia has never officially renounced its claim to the tiny Djibouti port territory, France's last African territory which is vital for Ethiopia's overseas trade.

The informed source said Somali Mines Minister Hussan Abdul Qasim indicated Somalia would be the first to recognise the state's independence, according to the OAU and United Nations charters.

Asked at a press conference what Ethiopia's attitude would be if Somalia did not sign the proposed joint declaration, Mr. Kifle replied, "in that case, the intentions of Somalia will be clear."

Representatives of the Algerian-backed Western Sahara nationalist movement Polisario were meanwhile back in Mauritius today after being expelled last week, but it was not known how or by whom they would be heard.

A Moroccan spokesman said the delegation — which opposes the recent takeover of the Saharan territory by Morocco and Mauritania — had been readmitted as members of the Algerian delegation and as Algerian citizens.

Mauritanian officials had said last week Polisario could not be seated at the OAU conference here, either as a liberation movement, (since it had already proclaimed independence), or as a national delegation (since it had only been recognised by a few African states).

The ministerial conference will be followed at the end of this week by an OAU summit.

Makarios calls for "dialogue of substance"

NICOSIA, June 28 (AFP). — Greek Cypriots would respond positively if United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim set a date for new intercommunity negotiations on the Cypriot question, Archbishop Makarios said in an interview published here today.

The Archbishop's statement, in which he called for "a dialogue of substance," raised hopes for a resumption of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots that were broken off in February.

The Greek Cypriot leader again accused the Turkish side of responsibility for the current deadlock in negotiations, saying Turkish leaders refused to make "concrete proposals."

Political observers here said a new phase of Cypriot negotiations — the sixth since 1974 — could take place in September in Vienna or New York as the result of an initiative by Mr. Waldheim.

Ford warns of excessive social programs

(Continued from page 1) The economic summit, to which Mr. Ford is host, is attended by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Ministers Takeo Miki of Japan and Pierre Trudeau of Canada as well as by Mr. Callaghan and Signor Moro. The main item on the agenda yesterday was how the industrialised democracies could work together to achieve sound economic growth after the recession, and to head off another inflationary cycle.

A communique is to be made public at the end of the summit. Except for Japanese Premier

Takeo Miki, who will leave here tomorrow, all other participants will leave this island later tonight.

World economic recovery must not take place in an inflationary climate, President Ford said at the end of the two-day summit.

Each country, he said in a summing up of the talks, should manage its economy so as to avoid structural imbalance in payments situations.

He said the seven countries present agreed that certain nations needed special aid.

If this aid is necessary, he said, it should be best guaranteed by multinational methods.

Egyptian war minister on visit to Britain

LONDON, June 28 (R). — Egypt's War Minister General Abdul Ghanî Gamassi arrived here today for an official visit to Britain and called at the Defence Ministry.

After inspecting a guard of honour by royal marines he had an informal talk with British Defence Minister Roy Mason.

Officials did not reveal what was discussed, but topics are believed to have included bilateral military cooperation and possible purchases of British material.

General Gamassi will visit several British military installations during his visit which ends on July 5.

Last month he returned from China, North Korea and Pakistan and in May he spent five days in Romania.

Papadopoulos' wife sentenced to 25 months

ATHENS, June 28 (R). — Mrs. Despina Papadopoulos, wife of former dictator George Papadopoulos, was today sentenced to 25 months imprisonment on charges of fraud against the state.

Mrs. Papadopoulos, 43, was found guilty of receiving about 800,000 drachmas (about 12,000 sterling) from the Greek central intelligence service (KYP) between 1967 and 1973 without working for the service.

She had worked for KYP until 1967 when she met Papadopoulos, then an artillery colonel.

Mrs. Papadopoulos pleaded not guilty to the charges and said she was appointed to KYP in 1950 and worked for her husband before their marriage.

She claimed she also worked for KYP after her husband seized power. But she did not reveal the nature of her work with the service, although she said it pertained to public relations.

Assad returns home

(Continued from page 1) cooperation agreements at the end of President Assad's visit.

President Ceausescu said the agreements provided new possibilities for Syrian-Romanian cooperation and called his talks with the Syrian leader "very fruitful."

He said the talks had proved that the views of both countries on international questions, bilateral matters and the Middle East situation were close or identical.

The two leaders earlier concluded discussions said to have been concerned mainly with the Middle East situation and the Lebanon crisis.

Mr. Assad had arrived in Bucharest from Belgrade after talks with President Tito.

Eanes to name Soares as premier

(Continued from page 1) — the Socialists, Popular Democrats and the Conservative Centre Democrats.

Communist candidate Octavio Pato got little more than seven per cent of the vote.

General Eanes said that he would name the Socialist leader, Dr. Soares, as premier in a radio interview today.

The Socialists won 35 per cent of the vote in elections to the legislature in April and Dr. Soares says he is ready to form a minority administration.

The Communists lost votes to the radical leftwing candidate, Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, operational chief of the 1974 coup and the folk hero of Portugal's "flower revolution" which toppled the old dictatorship.

The major came second behind General Eanes with more than 16 per cent of the vote, an indication of his appeal to people tired of party politics.

Today he announced a movement of radical leftwing "popular unity dynamizing groups" which would bypass the elected parliament.

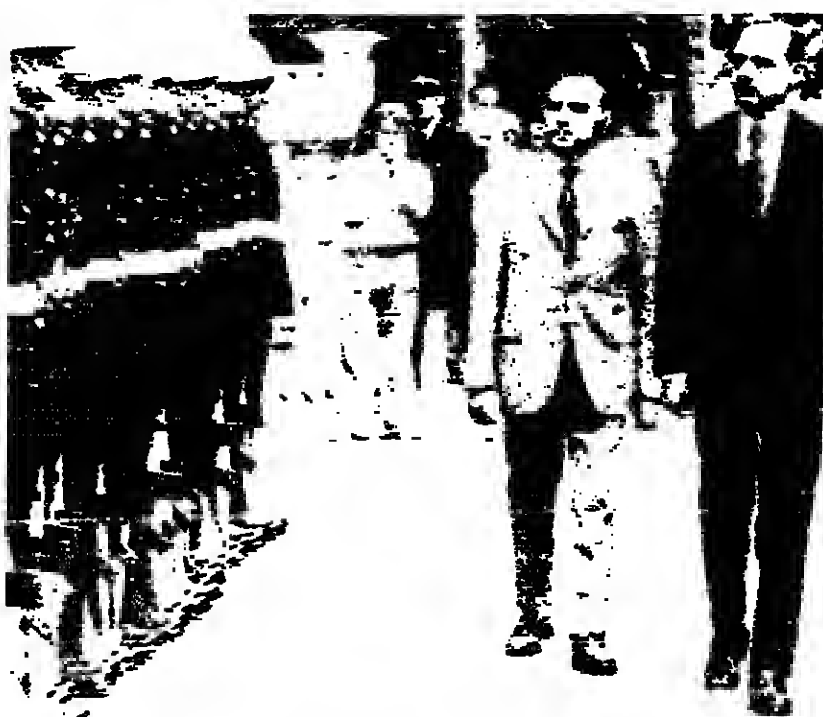
"I am fed up with the political parties, and I am tired of being told I am against them," he told reporters.

"My strong vote shows people are fed up with being herded like sheep into parties."

Dr. Soares warned Major Carvalho against fomenting agitation.

The other presidential candidate, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, came third today with just over 14 per cent of the vote.

He had a heart attack last Wednesday, while he was campaigning in Oporto, and his illness may have contributed to General Eanes' first ballot victory.



MY KIND OF MEN — Egyptian Deputy Premier, War Minister and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Abdul Ghanî Gamassi (right) walks with British Secretary of State for Defence Roy Mason as he is received by a guard of honour of the Royal Marines of the U.K. commando training centre, during a visit to the Ministry of Defence in London Monday. (AP wirephoto).

European Communist leaders flock to Berlin meet

EAST BERLIN, June 28 (R). — Major Soviet concessions relaxing Moscow's grip on the world Communist movement were reported today, as European Communist leaders gathered for a conference still troubled by divisions over China.

The conference — 12 months overdue because of bitter wrangling over ideological objectives — starts tomorrow with debate on a bland declaration broadly acceptable to Soviet hardliners as well as the major independent parties of Yugoslavia, Romania, Italy and France.

Leftists reject rightist calls

(Continued from page 1) ich rightist sources said contained six months' food supply.

Lebanon was today without commercial air links with the outside world again following yesterday's attack which forced the airport to close.

The Lebanese captain of a Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 was killed and two of his crew were seriously injured when one of a barrage of rockets and mortars scored a direct hit on the parked aircraft, setting it ablaze. Airline officials said the airport was closed until further notice.

President Tito of Yugoslavia and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, the first arrivals for the conference, met this morning for a private discussion. They were chiefly concerned to defuse tensions following President Tito's action in breaking up several groups of pro-Soviet dissidents in Yugoslavia, sources said.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party leader and four senior Italian party officials were welcomed by East German leader Erich Honecker when they arrived at East Berlin airport today.

All ruling Communist parties in Eastern Europe except for the pro-Chinese Albanians will be present, together with all Communist parties from Western European countries except for the ultra-independent Icelanders.

Polish leader Edward Gierek, forced to abandon planned food price increases last Friday after a sudden workers' revolt, was reported delaying his arrival until tonight to stay abreast of developments in Warsaw. But Polish sources said he would definitely attend.

Irish, Danish, Finnish, Dutch, Turkish and Norwegian party leaders were among early arrivals today, in at hourly intervals during the day.

Anti-apartheid incidents take place in Johannesburg, London

JOHANNESBURG, June 28 (AFP). — Unknown gunmen opened fire on the radio and television studios on the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) at Auckland Park here on Saturday slightly wounding a young girl, an SABC spokesman reported today.

He said windows in the building were broken but that a black policeman on guard, who was the apparent target of the attack, was unhurt.

Police said today they were looking for four Africans who were seen near the studios in a white car by the time of the attack.

Meanwhile a driver was badly injured last night when a stone was thrown through the windshield of his car on the Johannesburg to Potchefstroom road south west of Johannesburg.

The incidents came a few days after violent demonstrations in black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria in which 176 people were killed and more than 1,000 were injured.

Yesterday police barricades were still in position in the black township of Mamelodi near Pretoria and cars were being systematically searched.

In an earlier development an empty coffin, borne by six former detainees in South African prisons, today symbolised the victims of the recent incidents in South African townships when some 6,000 people took to the streets of London to protest against apartheid and the sales of arms to the Pretoria regime.

India, Pakistan sign rail agreement

NEW DELHI, June 28 (AFP). — India and Pakistan today signed an agreement here for resumption of rail traffic between the two countries.

The rail traffic is to be re-established between July 17 and 24 but a definite date was to be fixed through mutual consultations by technical experts.

AL Hamdi to visit France, Asian countries

SANAA, June 28 (R). — The President of the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Al Hamdi, will visit France, China, North Korea and Pakistan this year, officials here said Sunday.

The President has accepted this invitation by his French counterpart, Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the sources said.

The visit will take place this year at a date yet to be fixed.

The Yemeni head of state will visit China in August and also North Korea and Pakistan at a date not mentioned.

He will attend the non-aligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August, the sources added.

Egypt to start building nuclear power stations

CAIRO, June 28 (AFP). — Twelve nuclear power stations will be set up along the Egyptian coast between now and the year 2,000, the newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

The plants will be erected along the Mediterranean and Red Sea at an overall cost of about \$15,000 million, and American Westinghouse would provide the first two, the paper said.

Work on the first station would begin late this year.

An authoritative government source said French engineers would next Sunday arrive in Egypt to carry out geological and other work on uranium finds and to investigate sites for the power stations.



TALKING POLITICS — PLO leader Yasser Arafat (right) and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi (left) chat during a meeting in Tripoli Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mostly easier Monday after a steady opening, dealers said.

Government stocks were steady with short dated loans occasionally higher by 1/16 while longs regained their early 1/8 rises, encouraged by the slight improvement in sterling, dealers added.

Leading industrials were easier by 2p to 4p and at 15.00 the F.T. index was down 2.6 at 372.5.

Oils were off the bottom after falls of up to 7p, while banks were unchanged all day.

Mining shares eased slightly after a steady opening and Australians were easier following home markets.

Falls of 7p to 8p in small selling interest were seen in British Home Stores, Glaxo and Hawker, while Tubes, Beecham, Unilever and ICI all eased 4p each.

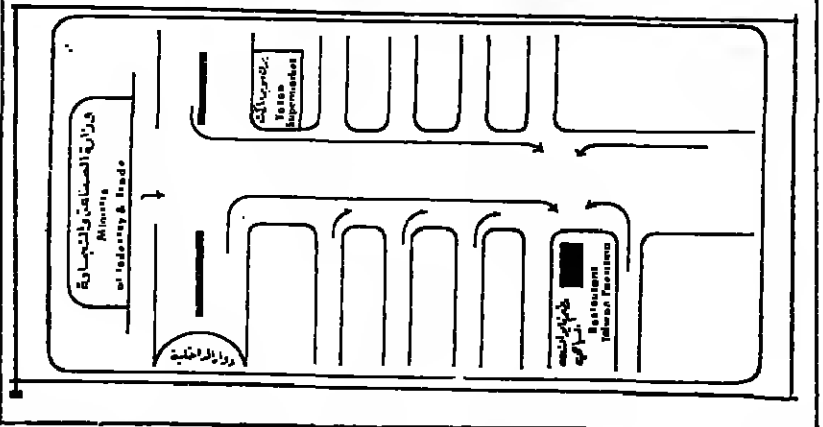
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